JAMES GORDON BENNETA MOITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CONNIE SOCIAE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - ROAD TO ROIN WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - FARIO.

OLYMPIC THEATEE, Broadway. -OUR WIFE-LOYA NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Howery .- CLAUDE DEVAL-

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Pour or Cubio's Cave-BARNUM'S MUSEUM Broadway.-Two Glants, Two Dwarfs, Albinos, What Is It, Ac., at all bours. Cubio's Cave-Dune Belle-At 5 and 7% P. M.

BRYANTS MINSPRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOL'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

SALON DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.-ROBERT HELLES AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 414 Broadway. BALLETS. HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. - PERFORM DOGS AND MONKEYS. Afternoon and Evening. HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. - STREET

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHI

. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, April 25, 1864.

#### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The public will find it to their advantage to send in their advertisements before nine o'clock in the evening. All business notices, to be wholly useful and valuable, should be clearly and properly arranged and classified. Advertisers, by having their notices in our office before nine o'clock, can accomplish this desirable object.

#### THE SITUATION.

Rumors were rife in Washington yesterday that activ movements on the part of both armies to Virginia would not be delayed many days. It was whispered that a fight had taken place at Warrenton, and that the Union troops had fallen back from that place a few miles.

Major Bragg, of the rebel army, was captured on Satur day, near Warrenton, by a squad of General Gregg's cav airy. He was formerly Mayor of that town.

A body of the rebels who were marsuding in the neigh borhood of Acotink, near Alexandria, were pursued and nearly all captured by a squad of the First Michigan cay. alry on Saturday evening.

The rebel report of the affair at Plymouth, N. C ... published in the Richmond Sentinel of the 22d states, on the faith of a despatch from General Hoke to General Bragg, that the rebels stormed and captured that place, together with the garrison, numbering one thou sand six hundred men, one brigadier general twenty five pieces of artillery and all the stores. Jeff. Davis also received a telegram from Colonel J T. Wood, at Rocky Mound, confirming this statemen and giving fuller particulars. The same journal save that Burneida's expedition, comprising sixty gunboats and transports, had advanced up the Rappahannock as far as Boulware's wharf on Wednesday last, where three bundred men were landed.

The Governors of the several States are taking activ measures to place the militia in service, so as to place the volunteers and regulars entirely at the disposal of the reneral government. The President has accented the tender the part of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Lilinois, Wis tonsin and lowa, of an aggregate of eighty-five thousan polunteer infantry, to serve one bundred days from The time of their being mustered in as regiments. These troops are to be paid, clothed, subsisted and transported by the government, and employed in fortifications, either in their several States or wherever required. Governors Brough, of Ohio; Yates, of Illinois, and Morton, of Indi ana, have issued preclamations calling on the citizen sol diery to turn out and assist in rendering the approaching campaign a decisive victory.

Our despatches from New Orleans report the burning by the rebels o' large quantities of cotton on the Red river as somewhat exaggerated. Not more than 75,000 bales have been thus destroyed.

A fight between fifty Union soldiers and a force of the enemy one-third larger took place a few days since upon the plantation of ex-Governor Johnson. The rebels were repulsed. Twenty prisoners, two captains, two lieutenants and \$10,000 worth of smuggled goods were car

tured. The fight insted about an hour.
Our correspondent at Key West sends some interesting newsfrom that quarter. Another blockade runner b reached Havana. That port is said to be swarming with this kind of craft.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our Mexican news is interesting. Our corresponder in Matameres furnishes us the particulars of the reces flight from Monterey of Governor Vidaurri, after he had declared his hostility to President Juarez, and boasted of his ability to defend himself against any force the latter might send to attack him. He left the city in the night with all the forces he could muster, some time before th solders of the liberal army made their appearance. He fled towards the Texas border, being last heard of at Mo-

explains the mystery connected with a steamer on the Cuban coast represented in recent advices as the rebel pirate Florida. The mysterious vessel proves to have been one of the numerous slavers engaged in supplying the Cuban planters with African laborers. Five shipwithin a little over a month, notwithstanding the vigi-lant efforts of some of the Spanish officials to suppress the trade. Blockade runners from Mobile continued to

nation into the charge against Mr. Hunter for the al'eged Sub-Treasury forgeties was resumed on Saturday before Commissioner White. During the proceedings the counsel for the prosecution consented to a proposition that Mr. Hunter himself be examined under oath. The secured phecks nor filled up any portion of them, nor had be any ides by whom they were signed or filled up. The lis-trict Attorney declared himself satisfied with the inno-cence of Mr. Hunter, and he wished the case to be disissed in such a way as would best tend to make some paration for the wrong which had been unintentionally flicted upon him. The Commissioner also expressed his entire conviction of the innocence of Mr. Hunter, and was glad to hear the frank admission of the prosecuting

andley, at the Essex Market Police Court, in re ference to the conspiracy to murder Mr. John H. Ander sambers street merchant, which was noticed rday morning's HERALD. The statements of the various affiants are very positive as to the employment of mit personal violence upon Mr. Anderson. There are

the recent explosion on board the United States gun enable was continued on Saturday last before Norris, of Brooklyn. The witnesses examined agristed in running the engines of the Che-during the minety-six hours' trial trip, testified or bettern hold water very begin and feamed ope-

board the vesset. Joseph Belkuap and Edwin Farron ex plained the construction of the Martin boilers. Heary Hollman, a boiler maker, gave it as his opinion that the losion was caused by a deficiency of water, which was ned by fearning. Frank J. Bell, John Polan, John F Powers, Eldridge Lawton and Mortimer Kellogg also ga and the probable cause of the explosion. Dr. Thos. 8 Smith testified that twenty-six deaths had already re ulted from this deplorable occurrence. The inquest be resumed at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Architectural Iron Works, in East Pourte , near avenue C, were destroyed by fire last ever ing. The loss is estimated at about one hundred thousa dollars, which is said to be covered by insurance. About one hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by

The Presidential Muddle in the Repub lican Party-Blair on Chase.

We lay before our readers to-day the markable debate in which General F. P. Blair answered in the House on Saturday the charges made against him of corrupt practices while in the army on the Missi sippi. The committee charged with the investigation of this subject showed that General Blair was not guilty of the charges made, but that the real culprit was an agent of the Trea sury Department. This man had been author rized, as a sutler might be, to buy some supplies for the use of the General and his military family. These supplies consisted of tobacco, segars and brandy, and the value of all the goods bought under this authority would not have been more than one hundred and seventy-five dollars. But the agent, to carry on a private speculation, so altered the figure in the order that he was enabled to carry down the river for sale similar goods to the value of eight thousand dollars. General Blair said that this baseless charge was maliciously urged against him in the House, in the full knowledge of its falsehood, by members in the interest of the Secretary of the Treasury; and further, that his denunciation of the corrupt trade regulations of the Treasury Department was at the bottom of the Secretary's enmity. He declared, in the course of his speech, that Secretary Chase was a peace man-"opposed to the employment of troops against the South"and that the Secretary "had never abandoned this position, and was now endeavoring to frame a programme by which there would be a permanent dissolution of the Union:" that under the Secretary's trade regulations five barrels of percussion caps lately went to the enemy; that contraband goods go the same way constantly, and the through those regulations the Secretary's sonin-law, Senator Sprague, will make two million dollars; and that, finally, the Secretary uses

can consistently unite. From this it will be seen that General Blair s an animal with "hay on his horns," whom it would be advisable for men like Secretary Chase to leave alone. His charges against the Secretary are of a very grave nature, and if the least of them is true that functionary ought not to be in the Cabinet another day. He who believes that the Southern States should be permitted to "go in peace" cannot serve faithfully a people who wage a great war on the theory that absolute success is necessary for their national honor and existence.

his position only to further his interests in the

Presidential game, playing Fremont against

Lincoln only that he may betray both and come

in at the last moment as an uncompromised

man, upon whom the friends of both parties

General Blair's sudden exploitation of the Presidential manguvres of Chase will not simplify the contest that is at present going the republican party between the friends of the several candidates. Doubtless the friends of Fremont and of Lin coln will be more bitter than ever against each other, and the contest will rage the fiercer for this unpleasant glimpse behind the curtain. It is doubtful whether this will help Butler any. It is probable, also, that another candidate may now be added to thel ist. General Banks, come forward prominently as a hero, and is by all odds the strongest man in that light that the republicans can look to as a party man His claims will, in all likelihood, now be urged by many republicans East and West, and thus there will be added another complication to the dissension that promises to tear the republican party to pieces.

And while all these party quarrels rage, and while crimination and recrimination are in order in all political circles, General Grant goes on quietly and earnestly with his preparations against the rebel capital, and if he takes it, it is as clear as daylight that all the political schemers who now labor so zealously for their special favorites will have labored in vain. General Grant will then override all opposition.

and be President without an effort. WHAT THE REBEIS EXPECT TO DO .- A VETY learned writer in the World on rebel strategy, tactics and expectations, tells us that they expect Joe Johnston, with an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, to carry the war across Tennessee and Kentucky and into the heart of Ohio, while General Lee, with ninety thousand men, all veterans, and two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, makes another invasion of Pennsylvania. But how Johnston is to get by General Thomas, and how he is to subsist his one hundred and twenty thousand men across the mountainous and destitute country of those hundred miles which he will have to cross to reach the Ohio river we are not informed. In regard to General Lee's movements it is based upon the old theory that Gen. Grant will have to abandon his designs against Rich mond in order to protect the rear of Washing ton. But what if Gen. Grant, in addition to an army abundantly able to cope with the whole rebel force in Virginia, should have another army provided for this very contingency of a march by Lee down the Shenandoah val ley. What, then, becomes of Richmond and of Lee? We guess that he has been considering this question, and is preparing for the very pro bable necessity of a forced march to Richmond, instead of another trip to Pennsylvania. The events of the next ten days will be very

apt to solve the problem. TYPHUS FEVER AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.-One of the medical papers states that typhus fever is very prevalent at Bellevue Hospital and that five out of the ten resident physicians have died of this dreadful disease during the past year. It also recommends that all fever cases be isolated from the general hospital wards, and rebukes the commissioners for erecting a fever barrack "in one of the least ventilated and most public corners of the grounds." These statements, if correct, are very important, and the matter needs looking

We published yesterday the details of the brilliant victory gained by the Union forces in the South, giving also a list of the casualties. To-day we furnish some additional items of interest regarding this affair, which in its results must prove very important. General Grant at Vicksburg and General Banks at Port Hudson severed the rebellious States last year. General Banks, in addition, by this late victory crushes the hopes of the rebels in the trans-Mississippi region, and obtains control over the States of Louisians, Texas and the southern portion of Arkansas. The rebels east of the Mississippi, who counted upon assistance from their forces in Louisiana and Texas, and fully expected them to make important diversions, will become discouraged when they hear of their defeat. They will realize the fact that their supplies will be out off, and that the Union forces will be enabled now to obtain complete control of a large portion of the cotton regions, thus depriving the rebels of a bait wherewith to hook Euro pean speculators.

Besides these material advantages, we must count upon the moral effect which this victory will produce throughout the confederacy. The people have been led to believe, by their specious leaders, that great victories would ac crue to them through their valiant forces-the trans-Mississippi army-which, added to the advantages to be gained by Lee against Grant, were to result in the recognition of the confederacy's independence and the utter confusion of the North. Now that the "heroes' of this Southern army have been so completely defeated in the Southwest, the disheartened rebels east of the Mississippi may well infer that a similar fate awaits the armies under the command of their most popular general-Lee-and ask themselves "What next" Nothing but surrender and immediate return to the Union, if there is yet left the power of reasoning to those deluded followers of the arch traitor Davis.

We are surely and rapidly closing around the rebels, and they, as all the world, must realize that the fate of their mad, traitorous scheme is sealed. The advantages they may still gain can but delay a few weeks their ulti mate reduction. Whole States have been redeemed from the contamination of rebellion We have conquered the great rivers, which gave the rebels means of flight; have rendered their intercourse with foreign Powers impos sible, beyond the enterprise of some unusually daring smuggler, and havel now an immense force, under the command of' a most fortunate and able commander, ready to march upon their capital. We have crushed their hopes in the Southwest, Gen. Banks, by this late victory. having completely deprived them of all con trol beyond the Mississippi; and when we shall have taken Richmond the rebe lion will virtually be ended. In co-operation with this enterprise the effects of the late vi ctories in Lonisiana must prove immense, a.td were most timely.

How to Tax-A Hint to Congress. Congress is doing good work upon the Tax bill, though we are sorry that the whiskey speculators are spared. The critical financial situation of the country demands the very strongest remedies, and the best of these reme dies is heavy taxation. The people are not afraid of taxes -not half so much af taid as certain members of Congress appear to be of doing their duty in the matter. But the people are afraid-terribly afraid-of the financial crash and the consequent ruin which must and will come upon them if the government does not avert it by speedy and emphatic taxes upon The patient prefers the everything taxable. most nauseous medicine to death, and the country prefers taxation to destruction. For almost the first time in history, therefore, beavy taxes are popular, and Congress ought to take advantage of this feeling and impose such taxes

There are two practical points in regard to the Tax bill to which we especially invite the attention of our legislators. The first point is, that all incomes ought to be taxed. The lave at present exempts incomes under six hundre d dollars, and it should be at once amender i. Why should a man who receives an income of four or five hundred dollars a year be excused from paying his tax to support the government? Or, if he ought to be excused, why rot exempt the man whose income is only six or seven hundred? Exemption always breads (liscontent. There are men in receipt of five thousand dollars a year who are actually power than those who receive only five hundred. If the exemption line is to be drawn anywher;e, it ought to include the poor rich men and exclude the rich poor men. But the fact is that no such line should be drawn. Every man, poor or rich, ought to feel it an honor, as well as a duty, to pay a trifle towards the support of the best nation that ever existed. And then, again, the men whose incomes are under six hundred dollars-after making those deductions that the present law allows-are actually the majority of the population. By what right does Congress compel the minority to pay not only their own taxes, but the taxes of the majority also? Is such a law in accordance with the genius of a republican form of government? Not at all. man has the privilege of voting, and every man ought to have the privilege of paying a tax in proportion to his means. Let Congress amend the bill in the manner we spe gest, and it will do a just and popular thin here can be no objection to it, except, timid politicians; and if any Congressman per-mits political considerations to influence him upon such a question as this he deserves to be

disgracefully drummed out of Washington. The second and only other point to which we shall refer to-day is: tax all the newspapers largely, but tax them all alike. At present the taxes are varied according to the circulation, and some newspapers of very small circulation are exempted altogether This is offering a government premium for lack of ability and enterprise, and is an im plied encouragement to petty partisan papers. Good newspapers can stand heavy taxes. If bad newspapers cannot stand taxation let them die, and the country will be all the better off when they are dead. We raised this same point when the Tax bill was first passed, and we appeal to any newspaper reader if the press has not been improved since the passage of that bill. A heavier tax upon newspapers would improve the press still more. Of course it would tax about half of them out of exist-

The Victory in Louisians Ite Imper- paper that ought loids, and there is clearly of for improvement in those that ought to live. We have too many Estanswill Gazettes mong us, disgracing journalism and insuiting civilization. We have too many coun try editors, without principle and out brains, who are now spoiling white paper with black lies, when they ought to be serving their country in the army, doing penance for their sins, or earning an honest living by digging disched and sawing wood. A heavy tax, resting equally upon all newspapers, regardless of cir ulation, would soon crush out these disre putable sheets and force these bogus editors to their proper vocations. We have also to many copperhead and too many partisan journals among us. Perhaps those of the former class that survive the tax will love their country better when they pay more to support it; for the Scripture declares that where one's treasure is there will his heart be also. As for the party journals, the taxgatherer will continually remind them that the welfare of the whole nation is of more importance than the success of any faction, and they will either learn this lesson or diebenefiting the world in either case. For the sake of reforming the press, as well as for the sake of increasing the internal revenue, we urge upon Congress this plan of heavily taxing all newspapers alike; and, for the reasons above given, we are decidedly in favor of taxing all incomes, without exception or ex-

> emption. OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL RAM AT PLYMOUTH. We think that the country has a right at this time to ask why some of the sixty millions of dollars which have been expended upon our iron-clads has not been used for the construc tion of some light draught iron-clad rams, one of which might have been stationed so as to have met the rebel ram at Plymouth. We have had a timely warning of such a disaster, and there is no excuse of the want of time or money. and we could have had the plans of vessels of this class if the Secretary of the Navy had been willing to tolerate anything made of iron, except such things as planned by Ericsson. It is time these matters of our iron-clad pavy were thoroughly ventilated. The rebel ram will do more damage in two days than it would have cost to build a good and formidable ram.

REBEL VIEW OF GENERAL BANKS' RED RIVES Expenition.—The Richmond Examiner is of the opinion that the Red river movement of Gen Banks and Admiral Porter is nothing more than a cotton stealing expedition, and that if it has any other purpose it is to clear out the gueril las that interfere with the Yankee cotton plantations on the Mississippi. But according to the recent news from that section, we may expect soon to hear that it has effected another bject-the complete expulsion of Kirby Smith. Dick Taylor, Price and Company, from Arkan sas and Louisiana into Texas, and on the road to Mexico.

### INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The New York City and County Tax Levies-The Appropriations for Our Expenditures for the Year. ALBANY, April 24. 1864

THE CITY TAX IRVY.

The following are the items in the city Tax Levy, as it passed both houses on Saturday evening.—Advertising for the Common Council, \$29,000; aqueduct repairs and improvements. \$61,000: Belgian pavement, \$50,000; Board of Health, \$5,000; construction of burnt piers Nos 51, 52, 53 and 54 North river, \$40,000; cleaning streets under contract, for five years. \$300,000 annually; clean ing markets, \$13,500; city contingencies, \$50,000; John M. Harrington, \$4,630; city dispensaries, \$7,000; contin-gencies in Mayor's office, \$10,000; Central Park defigencies in Mayor's office, \$10,000; Central Park defi-ciencies, 1865, \$39,000; contingencies Comptroller's office, \$44,000; contingencies, Law Department, \$21,000; contingencies, Street Department, \$15,000; con-tingencies, Cryoton Aqueduct Board, \$5,000; Blind Mechan-ic's Association, \$1,000; douations for charitable pur-poses, \$30,000; Eighteenth precinct station house, \$25,000; Twenty seventh precinct, \$35,000; Twenty-third precinct, \$2,500; election expenses, \$34,000; fire machines and ap-paratus, \$115,000; fire alarm telegraph, \$5,000; interest on revenue bonds, \$65,000; interest on volunteer modiers' family aid fund bonds No. 3, \$30,000; same on bonds No. 4, paratus, \$17,000; hierost on volunteer soldiers' family aid fund bonds No. 3, \$30,000; hame on bonds No. 4, \$30,000; judgments recovered against the city, \$174,000; lamps and gas. \$420,000; lands and places, \$36,000; lamps and gas. \$420,000; lands and places, \$36,000; labth street, exceeding as a contract, \$10,000; police station houses, rent of, \$12,025; printing for Common Council, by contract, \$75,000; printing for departments, \$30,000; public buildings, constructions and repairs \$176,000; reuts, \$44,000; real estate expenses, \$146,000; real estate, purchase of, \$40,000; removing night soil, offid, dead animals, &c. \$34,500; roads and avenues, \$71,000; salaries, Legislative Department, pay of clerks and attendants, \$41,500; calaries, Mayor's office, \$25,250; salaries, Department of Finance, \$19,244; salaries, Street Department, \$108,156 \$5; salaries, Croton Aquetuet Department, \$108,156 \$5; salaries, Croton Aquetuet Department, \$100; salaries, Board of Assessors, \$7,000; salaries, City Inspector's Department, \$138,160; salaries, Commissioners of Health, \$5,345; salaries, Fire Department, \$1,000; salaries, Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment, \$3,000; salaries, Board of Assessors, \$7,000; salaries, Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment, \$3,000; salaries, City courts, \$127,366 65; stationery and b and books, \$30,000; severas, repairs and cleaning, 325,000; seweras, expairs and cleaning, 325,000; seweras, expairs and silps, \$10,000; Eighth avenue, from 140th to 150th street, \$2,000; cupplies for and cleaning public offices, \$50,000; water pipes and laying same, \$173,000; wells and pumps, \$2,500; wharves, piers and silps, \$100,000; Eighth avenue, from 140th to 150th street, \$2,000; courty var Lavy.

The following are the items in the New York County Tax bill as it passed both houses on Satarday:—For adventising in three daily papers, \$10,000; cest of riot claims, \$5,000; county countingencies (including salary of translator of Court of Revenue appears, \$10,000; county of translator of court of

Our Foreign Naval Visitors. THEIR RETURN TO OUR HARBOR-FUTURE MOT MENTS OF THE SQUADRONS, ETC.

waters and the opening of fine weather bring again into our bay the war vessels of France and Russia, which

Hampton Roads, while others have visited Havana and cruised in the Gulf of Mexico, exercising their crews. The Almax has spent her winter in Bonton. All of them are undergoing extensive repairs to their engines and botter which will detain them here for six weeks to two month miral a clue as to the future movements of his fleet any part of it. They will probably be retained in the waters, waiting for anything which may turn up in Eu-rope, regarding the present discussies, which may in the

much less. The affable Admiral Renaud is not the may to tell much of what he known; but learns all he can which will benefit bim or his country. This pert is the head tuelf, to say nothing of the improvement of quarters of the French naval force in the North Atlantic and the fagulip seldom moves except to give the men as opportunity to exercise. The Admiral will Frobably with new Locdon and Navarret this country.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DOMEAN DE BER WARRINGTON, April 24, 1864.

THE ENCORE TO DE DERIVED FROM THE NEW DI-THENAL REVENUE LAW.

The amendments already made and to be made to the Internal Revenue bill will, it is supposed, socure from that measure a revenue of \$300,000,000 annually. MR. STEVENS' TARING BILL

An effort is expected to be made by Mr. The Serous to morrow to call up the Tariff bill introduc him a few days ago; but it will not be successful will be essential to arrange the new tariff with ref to the provisions of the internal revenue tax, and the Committee of Ways and Means are waiting for the set

GENERALS GRANT AND BUTLER IN ACCORD. Notwithstanding the rumors in circulation of a con-trary import, there is authority for stating that there exist between General Grant and General Butler a percent pordiality and excellent understanding.

GENERAL BURNSIDE IN WASHINGTON. DENERAL HANCOCK AND THE APPROACHING CAM-

General Hancock's wounds have recently given rise to the apprehension that he may not be able to participate

THE PORMIGN MINISTERS AND THE NEW MEXICAN MONARCHY. There is much commotion in diplomatic circles here in regard to Franco-Mexican affairs. The Ministers from

France, Russia, Seigum, and even Brazil, are very sig-nificantly active in efforts to promote the recognition of Maximilian in Mexico. The matter is assuming quite a PRESENTATION TO GENERAL BLAIR—HIS DEPARTURE

Last night a party of personal friends of General Frank Blair, Jr., without reference to politics, waited upor im, and, through Col. Wm. R. Morrison, presented nt sword, sash, belt, &c. The whole affair was olegant in design and modestly executed. Gen. Blair started to-day to assume the command of the Sevsteenth army corps.

GENERAL AUGUR DESIROUS OF ACTIVE SERVICE. ing this department, is to be assigned to an important command in the Army of the Potomac. Active service has been his desire, and, having recovered from his wounds, the commanding officers have expressed a wish that his talent and experience should be given to this

army in the impending battles. STRINGENT ORDER IN REFERENCE TO ARMY TEAM-

Great inconvenience and injury to the public service and other employes of the Quartermaster's Department to go to the front and other possits when so required, it as been ordered by the War Department that he any employe who tails or refuses to obey such orders shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due him, and will also be liable to arrest and trial be ore a mil tary tribunal for disobedience of orders according to the

The amount of subscriptions to the ten-forty loan re-ported at the Treasury Peparment yesterday amounted to SETTLEMENT OF ALL REQUISITIONS ON THE TREASURY.

It has been ascertained that all the requisitions on the reasury, which have passed through the preliminary stage of examination, have been puld. RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL TOTTEN.

be paid to the memory of brevet Major General Totten his military career of more than half a century having vices. For the past twenty six years he was at the head of the Engineer Department, administering with untiring devotion, spotiess integrity and signal ability, the varied duties, the financial responsibilities and the professional inbors of that arm of the service, so essential to our na-tional defence. The order further says that our extended line of lake de ences and sea coast fortifications, many of which were planned by himself, are the enduring monu ments to his memory

REFUGERS FROM THE SOUTH. The Provost Marshal at Leonardstown, Md., has for-warded to this city a number of refugees from the South who had reported to him a ter crossing the Potomne The party was composed of sixteen women, seven men and nine children, the majority of whom were British subjects and had passes bearing the signature of the rebel General Winder. The men and women were quite comfortably dressed, but the children were shoeless and presented a sad appearance. The men government two years, but denied having been in the rebel army, and gave as a reason for coming North that they were unable to support their families as they desired, owing to the exorbitant prices at the South. Many of these refugees had British pro-tection papers, and were willing to take the oath of idelity, and intimated that if that privilege was relused hem they would return to Europe. Owing to the fact of their baving taken an oath not to reveal anything that

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PILLEBROWN TO COMMAND

Lieutenant Commander F. Scott Fillebrown has been populated to the command of the iron-clad steamer

Many newspapers have, by typographical errors, repre-sented the Indians in Southern California to be in a state of insurrection instead of starvation, owing to the

House Committee on Patents yesterday, and Mesers. to the application for the extension of the patent. To morrow counsel will be heard in favor of the applicants. and the committee will soon be ready to report on it. There is no probability of a favorable report either from the House or Senate Committee.

The preparations for giving effect to the grand military and civic ball by the Twelfth regiment National Guard, at the Academy of Music to-night, are feat hurrying to completion, and Irving Hall and the Academy will on vicing all previous energy to that end. The members of the gallant regiment auticipate the opening of the ball with an ardor somewhat akin to that which fired them when their lines stood in front of rebel foes, awaiting the ringing order to charge. To-night they have to face as killing glacces, and as many of them as the stoutest hearts could desire; but the more of these the greater will be the success of the benevolent object contemplated. The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphass of deceased New York caldiers. And commensurate with this noble dethe relief of the widows and orphans of deceased New York soldiers. And commensurate with this noble design have been the efforts to render the affair the grandest of the season. On the Committee of Arrangements—among other distinguished military and civio person agas—are Generals McClellan and Dix, who have taken a lively interest in the undertaking. Music of the very highest order will lend its enchantment to make the evaning agreeable to all—a band of a hundred piecos being engaged. The number of tickets to be issued are being fast purchased up, and little time remains to loiter.

ing engaged. The number of tickets to be ince being fast purchased up, and little time remains to ses to secure a place at the ball.

otter, J. H. Lane and B. H. Lawrence. They structed to vote for Mr. Lincoln. Governor Carney has written a letter withdrawing

from the Senatorial contest, which leaves the ele United States Senator with our next Lagislature.

Personnt Intelligence.

Colonel John McConthe, one Hundred and Sixty-style
regiment. New York Volunteers, has, in obedience to
orders, tassumed command of the First brigade, Second
division, United States Army, district of Fiorido, Departmerator the South, headquarteers at Jacksonvillo, in place of
Polyader General Foster, who is at present detailed on
detailed Licutesant Gurdon L. Pierce, of the One Hundred and Investin New York Vounteers, as acting assistent adjutant general, and Licutemant William H. Shaw,
of the same regiment, as acting aid do camp.

## THE MILITIA CALL IN THE WEST.

Righty-five Thousand Troops Offered from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and lowa.

The President's Acceptance and the Proclamations of the Governors. de de

The President's Acceptance of Eighty-ave Thousand Men for One Hundred

The President has accepted the tender on the part of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illineis, Wisconsin and Iowa of an aggregate of eighty-five thousead volunteer infantry, to serve one hundred days from the time of their being mustered in an regiments. These troops are to be paid, ciothed, subsisted and transported by the government, and employed in fortifications, either in their several States or wherever required.

Governors Morton and Brough have gone home.

Proclamation of Governor Brough, of Ohio.

Governor Brough has issued an order calling the Na-tional Guard of Ohlo into active service for one hundred days. They will be clothed, armed, equipped and paid by the United States government, and report for duty

The order save our armies in the field are marshalling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the glory of crowning victories of campaigns by relieving our veteran regiments from pess and garrison, to all low them to engage in the more arduous duties of the field

The Call of the Governor of Indiana. Cixcinnari, April 24, 1864.

people of Indiana, saying the Governors of Illinois, Onio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to saise for the service of the general government eighty-live thousand military services as may be required of them in any

The Governor calls for twenty thousand voluntee and says the importance of making the approaching care He feels confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to.

Proclamation of the Governor of Illinois. Washington, April 24, 1864. Governor Yates has issued a stirring preciamation to

the people of Illinois, calling upon them to fill up twenty days the queta of twenty thousand of th camp and ready to be armed and equipped in fittees

Two "Bounty Jumpers" Executed at

ORDER OF GENERAL DIX APPROVING THEIR SEN-TENCES—"BUUNTY STRALING" AN ORGANIZED BUSINESS WHICH MUST BE SUPPRESSED. In approving the sentences of Matthew Riley, alian

toach, and Charles Carpenter, unassigned recruits of the Vermont Volunteers, who were shot last Friday at Fort Warren, Beston barbor, for the crime of repeated desertion-otherwise known as "bounty jumping"-Genera Dix used the following language, which should serve as a warning to the many in amous gangs now organize in this city, who make it their business to enlist at different points throughout the country, receive the county and then immediately desert—only returning to the city to play the same game over again :-

the city to play the same game over again:

The Major General commanding approves of the preceedings, indings and sentences in the casts of privates
Churies Carpenter and Matthew Riley, alias John Roach,
unnasigned recruits for the Vermont Volunteers.
The crime of which these men are souviet d is among
the most beloous in the Military code. They were crafederated with three other persons to chist, obtain the
bounty and desert the service of the government immadiately after swearing alleginous to it. The recruit impoflicers were warned of their intention; but now that and
age every precaution they succeeded the day after they
were mustered into the service in effecting their escape.
Carpenter, siter his desertion, dyed his hair and other
wise diagnized himself, and commenced the business of Carpenter, after his desertion, dyed his hair an wise disguised himself, and commenced the business and substitute broker. Riter was one of federats in culisting and deserting, and they we

Descrion is in all countries one of the most flagrant of

selves into the service for the purpose of making a mor conary profit out of the public secsestifes, and setting an example of falsehood and inidelity calculate to dissolve all the ties which should bind a community to dissorte all the ties which should bind a community together in the hour of adversity and peril. It is due to the cause of public justice that this example should be rebuked, and that the prevalence of descrition should be checked, if the infliction of the highest penalty of the law can restrain it; and the Vajor General commanding hereby ansounces his determination to carry into execution, with unyielding firmness, the seutence of death, when it shall be deliberately pronounced in such cases, after a fair and impertial trial, and when, in his judgment, the crime shall have been clearly proved. However painful the duty, every considerat on or public justice and public policy domands that it shall be inflexibly enforced.

command of MAJOR GENERAL DIX.
T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjuta

has prepared.

If any drait is made at the present time the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft if more troops should be required.

WILLIAM WHITNG,

Solicitor of the War Department.